

Mountain City, Jefferson, N.C.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

AND MOUNTAIN CITY HERALD.

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NO. 1.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

Published at Mountain City, in the Rocky Mountains.

THOMAS GIBSON, Publisher & Proprietor.

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scription or advertising.

A Newspaper devoted to the general
mining interest and issued on Saturdays
from the heart of the mining region in
the Rocky Mountains.

As its title indicates the *Gold Re-
porter* will be a medium through
which the Eastern Merchant and Cap-
italist can get reliable reports of the
amount of gold taken from the dif-
ferent mining districts of this region—
the machinery employed, and needed,
in mining operations—new discoveries
and the richness they develop—and all
the various improvements that may
be made in every department connected
with the mining interest. The loca-
tion of new towns, and their
progress, will be outlined; and all
other information needed by those in-
teresting to visit the Rocky Mountains
will be found in its columns.

The interests of the miner and the
capitalist will be brought into such
close proximity to each other that,
alike, they will want this "Gold Re-
porter."

No trouble and expense will be spared
to obtain correct statistical reports of
the amount of gold actually obtained
from all the mines to operation—which
this mine will cheerfully give where
not applied for under motives of a per-
sonal character.

It is desired to make the "Reporter"
a detector of counterfeit reports, and
to publish nothing that may tend to
lead the unwary away—and yet to
define clearly what has been, what is
being, and may be done by the miner
in the gold region of the Rocky Moun-
tains.

Address "Gold Reporter," Mountain
City, Rocky Mountains.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Vast and inconceivable are the
varied of many in the far east of the
vast range of hills known as the Rocky
Mountains. Some would suppose them
to be a mass of sterile rocks set ac-
cidentally from all vegetable creation, fitted
only as a place of resort or conceal-
ment for the wild beast of the field;
while others imagine a huge, stupen-
dous, gigantic, magnificent range of
mountains many of whose snow-cov-
ered summits are lost to view in the
lowering clouds of a summer's morn-
ing. If a dozen different minds should solici-
tously on the appearance of this vast
extent of space, every one might catch
a slight glimpse of the picturesque
grandeur and of the varied scenery, but
no one mind would attempt to grasp
but a moiety of the transcendent beau-
ty of its scenery in the rugged steep-
slopes, the rippling brooks, the
lovely valleys, the rippling brooks, the
scattered blossoms, the rich colored

flowers, the lofty pines, the handsome
firs and the quivering aspens. No ade-
quate idea can be portrayed—it must
be seen to be appreciated.

Although incompetent for the task
we will endeavor to throw out a few
details by the way aside in our tour
through the mountains, while prospect-
ing for gold, which may serve to give
a little relief to the all absorbing pic-
ture presented to our view.

Leaving the Platte river at Aurora
we imagine ourselves within an hour's
ride of the foot of the Mountains, the
air in this region being so rarified
it is assisted as that we are deceived
in space, we however reach the table
mountains in about 12 miles, this is a
series of hills of some extent, flat on
top.

We enter at the opening of a
beautiful clear stream, with a strong
current, some 50 feet wide, and ride
along its banks with the mountain
sides peering above us some 300 feet
for three or four miles, when we come
into a beautiful valley a mile in width,
sloping from North and South to the
head of the creek. Passing through the
valley we enter a narrow pass
about 100 feet wide, and perpendicular to
the height of 1000 feet with a small moun-
tain stream at our feet, running water
as clear as crystal. Here we behold,
in profusion, flowers of every hue
growing along the banks of the rivu-
let and here and there standing out
in bold relief on the mountain crags, look-
ing like flowers springing from the bos-
om of the rock. Then again the
slopes would be a carpet of grass that
made the contrast conspicuous to the
sight.

We traveled *over* mountain
sides and down in valleys, through
groves of spruce, fir and pines of every
size, and their evergreen boughs form
a most delightful shade for the weary
traveler from the sun by day and the
dew by night. Here let us for a mo-
ment picture a beautiful Park, perhaps
of one thousand acres of land covered
with a low grass with here and there
a stately pine overhanging the verdure
as though some human skill had
years ago planted them for effect, the
scene to the east and north perhaps a
gradual rise, with a thick deep grove of
pine and spruce ascending on to the
summit of the mountain, while to the
south and the west is a sloping plain
dotted with trees down to the mountain
brook, whose rippling stream, as it falls
over the jutting rocks, gives melody to
the sound, and then as opening through
the chain of mountain ranges, discloses
to view the immense plains we have
left behind, and the deep grove of pine
with delight until brought back to
the attractive scenery around where we
stand.

This is one sketch of the mountain
through which the road now passes, the
heart of the mining region, the point
at which we now write—"Mountain
City. The immense travel to the

mines has somewhat disfigured the
beauties of nature in the vicinity of the
road, which now looks like an old turn-
pike.

Being now perhaps twenty miles in
the interior of the mountains we will
now our travel in a southwest direction
over the mossy peaks.

After leaving the busy scene, where
the mountains are being upturned to
search of the precious metal, we fol-
lowed the meanderings of a stream for
some miles, with mountains on either
side, and occasionally beautiful valley
openings, with as fine groves of pine
timber as the eye could wish to see,
towering up from one hundred to one
hundred and fifty feet in height. We
would here remark that our jog saw
mills will reach these groves, for they
can soon be made accessible to teams,
and what is not in nature's beauty, will
be made available to the comforts
of man, whose habitations will be
stretched over those delightful spots
that seem to have been laid out with a
masterly hand—none other than the
maker of the universe.

Passing over the mountain over the
head of this stream, we behold a beau-
tiful lake, placed, as it were, at the
foot of a valley, and yet some five
hundred feet above the stream we first
passed. We suppose this great ex-
panse of water covers one hundred
acres, fringed on three sides with
groves of spruce and pine, growing as
though they had been planted by the
art of man. Eastward was a grassy
slope, which covered perhaps a mile in
distance, and reached an elevation that
presented a view of the surrounding
hills and valleys as far as the eye could
see. This reminded us of the alps we
read about of the old baronial halls,
with parks, and lakes, and groves, and
the deer and antelope preserved within
the domain. But here it is placed
ready for the reception of man, with
game of every kind shipping without
restraint, until the steady aim of our
hunters brings them down to serve our
purpose at the camp fire. Deer, elk,
mountain-sheep, buffalo, and bear were
brought to a stand before the side of
our hunters, who fettered the party.
Having enjoyed ourselves in this vicinity
near a day we proceeded southwest
to the summit of a high mountain,
whose rugged and rocky cliffs proved
almost a barrier to our progress.

West of us was the sooty range,
whose white-capped pinacles bore a
striking contrast in the noon-day sun
to the evergreen foliage that skirted it
on each side. Below us was an ex-
tensive valley, headed by another lake
of wider dimensions, and alive with
the most delicious of the fishy tribu-
tary.

We commenced descending the
mountain side, which was almost per-
pendicular, and after four hours of
fatigue and anxiety, in moving down
from one ledge of rock to another, we

reached the base, and soon forgot the
past in hauling out fish by scores.
Using a blanket for a seine we caught
over a hundred and fifty trout, from ten
to fourteen inches in length, which
supplied us most bountifully for several
meals. Our course from here was
westward. Far to the south we were
hemmed in by perpendicular rocks,
which seemed to extend in benches,
with a small lake of perhaps three or
four acres, on a bench; and the water
falling over the rocks down into the
valley below, gave a relief to the
scenery.

Mounting the next hill brought us on
the snow-capped mountains, and to us,
whose brow displayed the sweat by
climbing the ridge, the scene was
rather peculiar—hence we saw a bank
of snow, perhaps six feet deep, the
sun's rays streaming upon it, having
but little effect, and the breeze particu-
larly cool and refreshing reminded us
of that coast were a useful appropria-
tion here. The view here, for a mo-
ment, brought to mind the descrip-
tions of travelers who have compared
these mountains to the Alps in Swit-
zerland, where they speak of the glit-
tering peaks which rise in majesty
amidst the eternal glaciers nine or ten
thousand feet into the region of eternal
snow, with flowers ever peeping through
the white mantle where the sun could
penetrate to the soil, and still to the
valley below the evergreens and flowers
looking as gay as a garden.

Crossing the barren ridge into the
valley below, we turned our steps
homeward, finding similar scenery to
that already spoken of, where generally
the mountain rises abruptly from com-
paratively unbroken plains and level
representing the picturesque beauty of
valleys. But we saw entirely fail in
the delightful places where a green
valley, full of foliage, and a hundred
yards wide, contrasts with naked
crags that pile up into a blue line of
pinacles, thousands of feet above,
sometimes crested with cedar and pine
and sometimes rugged and bare.

In closing we would remark that the
finest feature of the Rocky Moun-
tains is its leads of gold, which we
discovered to continue the whole length
of our journey, and, therefore, we pre-
dict that the beautiful spot we have
endeavored to describe will soon be-
come the habitations of man. No one
would suffer loss by paying a visit to
the Rocky Mountains, for as Horace
Greely says "the glorious Rocky
Mountains are themselves a won-
der." They are not a range, but a
chaos of mountains three hundred
miles broad, with their forks, their
swooping peaks, their gray hill sides,
their ravines and their glorious forests.
Such a scene, such a variety of forest,
fragrant, softly-whispering pines, you
never imagined. The air is gloriously
pure, the birds are content with their
nest, and the ravines musical with rushing
streams that never dry up."

W. H. HOLLISTER
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W. H. HOLLISTER
11-11-83

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

GOLD REPORTER.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Publisher & Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN CITY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1892.

OUR SALUTATORY.

Here we are in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, surrounded by perhaps 20,000 people, where three months back the white man rarely trod.

Here we make our bow editorially, some five thousand miles distant from where we, fifteen years ago, entered upon the duties of the sacred journalistic vocation, in catering for the good of the "dear people," through the columns of the "Mechanic's Organ," and since in the "Western Patriot," and also the "Rocky Mountain News," battering ourself from the fact of receiving an extensive patronage in each enterprise, that our humble endeavor were appreciated.

In entering upon the duties which will develop upon us as the pioneer editor of the west, it will be our aim to wield the pen in behalf of the interests of the miner—the one who has had nerve to stem the current of returning falsehood, and reach the goal of anticipated wealth in the vast ranges of the Rocky Mountains.

Our course will be independent, (on neutral). We shall boldly and fearlessly condemn the wrong and praise the right, individually or collectively. Though small our dimensions, our influence may be great, as our columns will be open for the development of everything that leadeth onward and upward in the great theatre where we are actors.

It will be our study to open out to the Eastern world the interior of the Rocky Mountains—the resources and advantages to the miner and the capitalist. In this we ask their co-operation and assistance of the miners, and we pledge our humble ability to make the "Gold Reporter," a medium that shall connect the east and west together in truthful details that the cry of "bumbug" cannot reach.

OUR ARRIVAL.

On Thursday, July 28th, 1892, we made our entry with the Press into Mountain City. The "wars and stripes" preceded the wagon, and early conferences bickered a welcome, as we neared the Gregory Lead the miners waved their "chevrons" and gave a hearty "three times three," and again as we passed up the town in the midst of the slaves were greeted with a loud "ho." At the spot designated for our location, (a rule book cabin with an aperture as an apology for cash and glass), we were met by a body of the miners and citizens, headed by Capt. Segin, President of the Miners Association, who in behalf of the miners tendered us hearty congratulations and all the hospitalities the mining region possessed, assuring us that our enterprise should be furthered and our interest cared for throughout the mining region of the Rocky Mountains.

Such demonstrations of a hearty co-operation in the western, and a determination, not only to support, but to use every available means to forward the enterprise in which we are embarked, made us feel proud at the thought of whether the first Press into the interior of the Rocky Mountains, and our heart yearned at the hope that we would ever arrive to elicit the same degree of approbation at the hands of

the miners, by our zeal in their cause, and the standard of truth which the press will establish in their midst through the columns of the "Gold Reporter."

Our anticipations were more than realized at beholding on the face of every individual the smile of congratulation, which convinced us that gold did not entirely absorb the finer feelings of the man—that every mind was alive to the fact, that the press is a mighty engine, whose influence would be felt from pole to pole, and decided—as we hope it ever will be—in truth and justice, will prove an engine of destruction to every base calumny that has hitherto stained the skirts of the miner, and laid in oblivion that sentiment so long carped by disappointed gold seekers—"bumbug."

THE MINES.

The heading of this article carries with it the idea of Gold digging, connoting as it does from this northern country a large number of operations of the main one for which this "Reporter" is published, it may be expected that we shall devote a considerable space to the various details of the same.

Let us immediately vicinity of our office both lead and gulch mining is progressing extensively, many of the slaves are making from one to four hundred dollars per day, and we are not far from the day when which produce in consequence of the large number of slaves in use, much more of the fine gold that can be saved which now escapes in the muddy water.

In the baricles of the gulches which run between every range of mountains for miles apart, this place, we discover mines at work, and on some branches a considerable number, making from \$5 to \$80 per day. We find lead claims being worked on a branch some three miles from here paying about \$30 per day to the man.

We have visited some of the dry gulches and are satisfied that dry hands are making as much as a day who here to haul the dirt thousands of a mile to water. In house of the claims on Russell's gulch men are taking out a pound of gold a week.

We might go on to enumerate a long list of diggers, but suffice it to say, the old diggers, with one or two exceptions, are paying as rich as ever, and not a day passes but new, and more very rich, discoveries are made. Many of the leads cannot be worked to profit without quartz mills, for in instance we cite our readers to the report of this committee on the Mammoth lead.

Rich as this place we hear of new and rich developments, as far north as the Cheyenne Pass prospectors are out and reports most favorable to the mining interest are being received. From Mr. E. H. N. PARRISER, of Orem, Utah—who is now engaged in mining operation, and his past several weeks "prospecting," during which time he has visited the following localities, we learn the following particulars:

"I'm at Mary's Gulch—old Gold Run. Situated about twelve miles west by North-west of Boulder City, has given steady employment since early spring, to several hundred miners, and although the mining facilities have been of the latest sort—chiefly pickers being employed instead of slayers, owing to a deficiency of water, being a portion of the reason—the yield of gold has been very gratifying, some \$45,000, it is estimated from data, that are presumed to be correct, having already been taken out. Mr. P. thinks that the yield from the same claims, and the gulch banks, next season will be even greater than it has been the present. Within the past month on Horsefall's Hill, a few miles East of the Gulch, a number of lead claims are opened and all prospect extremely well that are deemed worthy of being worked at all. Hauling from these leads is just commencing, and quartz mills is expected to be established here in a few weeks."

LETT HANCOCK'S CREEK.—The first strike claim was taken on or about the 14th of July, and is less than a week has been taken for seven or eight miles along the stream. In some places where Mr. P. prospect he found very good prospects. Several slaves are, he understands, in operation already, and several hundred men will soon be at work. The first strike set on the creek yielded, on a preliminary trial of two hours, a very fair promise of successful results when the claim shall have been more fully opened.

BOULDER CREEK.—At Boulder City if a creek has been turned by several companies, but none, as yet, have commenced operations fully. The water has been taken here, thus far, as interest with successful working of the bed of the stream. The quality of the gold found on this stream is not surpassed by any in the mining region, and the best prospects give promise of remunerative wages to those who have expended so much industry in their preparations for extensive mining operations. At Four Mile Creek, a tributary of Boulder, in the mountains, several companies are at work turning the stream.

JEFFERSON DIGGINGS.—At this point the Greenhorn—or South Boulder—is claimed for several miles, and has been turned for fully a mile, with several damming companies still at work at their ditches. From the prospect obtained it is presumed that the yield in the creek bed will be quite satisfactory. In a few weeks we shall be in possession of figures which will enable us to give our readers an idea of how rich these river claims are. The gulches, in this district, are being opened to some extent, but with variable success—no very rich claims having been opened that we are informed of. Mr. P. informs us further, that the Rocky Mountain Union Co. are opening a quartz lead that prospects well, and has every indication of being a good thing.

First the South we hear the most flattering—yet we might say extravagant accounts of new discoveries of gold, which by the end of this month we expect to probe so as to be able to give reliable information.

That a strong report of several hundred men have gone out for the purpose of proving it. From the head waters of the Bayan Gulch we have good and reliable information. W. F. Holman of Indianapolis and several others in company, who have prospected through a region of country in a S. W. direction for several miles from this place report good prospects on the road, and are working in diggers in which two men with pans made \$20.93 in one day—when they have slaves at work \$30 per day may be expected. They formed a mining district, which they named Terry-Allen and elected W. F. Holman President and W. J. Curtis Secretary.

Thus are developments being made North and South, which will open out an extensive mining region to operate in next season, which outbathes the fact that it is not one spot that is rich in the Rocky Mountains.

Mammoth Quartz Lead Mining Company.

Mountain City, July, 14. To the Stockholders of the Mammoth Quartz Lead Mining Company. Gentlemen: Your Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting, July 4, 1892, to report on the Company's claims, their richness, precise quality of working, &c., would respectfully beg leave to make the following report. The claims belonging to the Co. at our annual meeting consisted of thirty, on the Great Mammoth Lead, or three thousand feet in one continuous line, with abundant water, and no privileges for one or more Quartz Mills.

This Lead, the Great Mammoth Lead of the Rocky Mountains, where the Company have opened, it shows a Quartz Vein, varying in width from three to six feet, of the purest quality, in regard to its richness, in the precious metal, your committee are loath to make an estimate, feeling that it is abundant, in the yet undeveloped state of these claims, and the result will show that millions will come as the result. Your committee therefore feel called upon to report, from the result of a few experiments made by themselves with the greatest care and attention and leave to each individual member of the Company to make their own calculations, and the result will show that it cannot fail to be most satisfactory even to the most sanguine.

From one ounce of quartz taken at random from the Company's claims where opened, and pulverized by your committee the result was in each instance most astonishing. From one pound of pulverized Quartz the yield of gold was five cents per ounce. From another of a different formation (of a different quality) the result was two and a half cents per ounce. Your Committee feel fully satisfied from the result of these experiments, that the Mammoth Quartz vein the Lead will pay for the cost of the same period. In regard to the practicability of working these claims, your Committee are of the opinion, by hauling, or hauling the quartz to these mountains, affording greater facilities for working from the surface, by hauling, or hauling the quartz to the mills than is claimed by this Lead.

The Company have also taken claims for building purposes, for Storehouses, Offices, &c., in the most favorable locations on the Lead.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. SPOON,
J. H. GERRY.

WE refer our readers to the article on first page. We were accompanied in our tour through the Mountains by W. G. Russell, W. J. Willis, A. H. Porter, W. A. McPadden, C. H. Wingo, J. T. Johnson, and J. H. Berce, of Great Smoky, W. Young, and J. Eastridge, of Iowa, and D. Morgan, of Ohio. The Georgia miners of the party were not only excellent gold hunters but also the best prospectors of the Mountains. Russell, McPadden and Willis kept the camp overstocked with game. Our trip satisfied us that veins of gold put the whole distance of 30 miles, and we predict successful mining will be carried out through that district next season.

A CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Put two copper cents in a cup, and pour on them one ounce of aquafortis and two ounces pure strong vinegar. There will be a strong sparkling. Leave the cents in. Apply it to the sore several times a day, with a soft brush or rag. Be- fore you wash the sore with a rag and wash with warm water. It will not hurt your skin, if too severe, add to it a little of the soda. They have known it to fall to cure the scrofula, even in its worst stage, and have reports of its curing old sores. I believe that it can be so used to injury.

CONSTITUTIONAL CON-
VENTION.

Advertising goes further to show the progress of a place than any other means. Our columns are open for a limited number. A word to the wise is sufficient.

This bidding is one feature of our enterprise which we think deserving of notice. It is not our intention however to puff indiscriminately all the towns which may spring up around us, like mushrooms, but to give a general view of the location, progress and apparent advantages of the same. This we are satisfied will be a table upon which merchants and capitalists can base their calculations, if anticipating a visit to this region of country in a business capacity.

DAVENPORT.—We learn that a new town has been laid out and a number of houses already constructed at the foot of the mountains, near the canon of Left Hand's Creek, called Davenport. Our friend Patterson, says he learned a few days since that a school was to have been opened there this week. Who will now have the hardihood to deny that the Rocky Mountains are "progressing"?

Golden City—surrounded on three sides by mountains, is pleasantly located upon Clear Creek about a mile from the entrance of the gulch to Gregory, Russell, and the Spanish Diggings. It is located at the "head of navigation" for the loaded wagons. Hardly a month has elapsed since this flourishing little town was surveyed; it is a mile square, has already about fifty houses completed, and as many more under way. There are in the vicinity about two thousand inhabitants, seventy of whom are ladies.

Golden Gate.—This place is situated at the very mouth of the ravine entrance into the mountains, which gives it an advantage in a business point of view, over some other places. There are already several business houses in operation and a goodly number of inhabitants.

It is our intention to give a statistical account of the amount of gold taken out, number of shutes in operation, and men employed in this mountain range, and we had hoped to have been able to commence this number, but find that it is a work of time and labor to form the districts in such a way as to come at it accurately. This, however we hope to be able to do during the next number, and show the amount of gold we are now obtaining by discovery and thereafter give a report every fourth issue. As this weakens the co-operation of the miners generally, whose interest as well as the eastern public it will be conclusive. From observations already made we conclude that not less than \$25,000 per day is now being taken out by the miners of the Rocky Mountain.

SEVEN MILE HOUSE.—The proprietor of this establishment tendered all hands a treat, en route with the press. His pies and raspberry syrup will be found excellent refreshment to the weary traveller on the road to and from the diggings.

A NUGGET—We were shown on Saturday last a piece of gold weighing 56 pennyweights, which was taken out of the claim of A. D. Lee & Co., on the Nevada Gulch, about a mile from our Office.

[illegible]

advocates of the supposed candidates for office, to display their condition and patriotism. Such a time of explaining, of course, was not to be had. The Gentlemen seem to be bursting with anxiety to tell where they stood when, with due deference to self-esteem, no one present or ab-sent cared a penny where they stood, whether it was upon one leg or the other. A great many of the men of disinterestedness were made and some of them were generally doing by those who seemed to know, we suppose they were not quite sincere. Quill a contest occurred on a motion to adjourn to America, and the great champion of the Democrats was defeated. The chief reason for this was the unconvincing situation of the place of meeting, it being so far out upon the plains that a question was raised whether it was in the State of Jefferson.

On Tuesday morning, the 19th, it was that the members were, during the forenoon,

tion, and the others of the call of the control committee, and forming a State Constitution, to be submitted to the people, and to be adopted by the people, in favor of dissolving the constitution of the United States, and forming a new one, and to be submitted to the Congress for the formation of a territory. These two parties were the only ones who were present at the start of the other, and were the only ones who were present at the action taken without being invited to do so. During Tuesday, the only day of the convention, the introduction of a resolution was made by Mr. B. B. Williams, and the third by Gov. Ball, Mr. Smith's resolution, and the fourth by Mr. Ball, to dissolve itself and proceed to form a new constitution, and to be submitted to the Congress for the formation of a territory. Mr. B. B. Williams' resolution proposed that the convention should proceed to form a Constitution, or a new one, and to be submitted to the people of a territory. Mr. Ball's resolution proposed that the convention should form a constitution, and that a committee be appointed to prepare memorial petitions, and Gov. Ball withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Williams' resolution passed. During Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, the convention was a pretty close thing; but finally agreed to submit a report. A majority agreed to submit a report, and a minority report in favor of a Territory was made. The report was both accepted and rejected, and the convention then went into its session, and the next day it was all right for the time of the

[illegible]

(For the Reporter.)
Gregory's Diggings, }

July 22, 1894.
 Mr. Estlin:—Knowing that you
 and all christians in the States, will feel
 a deep interest in any movement con-
 nected with Christ's Kingdom in these
 "ends of the earth," I send you in ac-
 count of proceedings had in relation to
 the organization of a temporary church
 in this place.

member. Presbyterians and Congregationalists, drawn from their respective churches, yet feel the need of church privilege, both for their own good and their usefulness, a meeting was called on Sunday, the 10th inst., and a number of persons were present to form a union church which should be temporary in its character, and not disturb the existing connection of its members with other churches. A committee was appointed to receive resolutions, and the President of St. John's, H. Brown, and E. W. Henderson, were appointed to draw up a constitution and articles of faith, suited to our case. On the following Sabbath, the committing meeting, at which was accepted the following:

These are the ties of faith being such as are usually adopted by Presbyterians and Congregational churches, I will not number your columns with them. The promise and covenant being present, I need you a parent.

Presbytery—We have the importance of church privileges, both for our spiritual and temporal enjoyment, and our usefulness; and being now deprived of them on account of our peculiar circumstances—our residence here being transient, or at best uncertain as to its long continuance, we hereby organize ourselves as a temporary association, and to meet the emergency into which we are thrown, into a Union Church, and adopt the following confession and covenants, and finally, inviting all who are desirous of adopting this confession and covenant to unite with us in this organization.

Covenant.—We hereby join ourselves to this church and covenant to walk with its members in charity, faithfulness and sobriety; to submit to its government and the discipline which it has appointed, and to strive earnestly for the peace, edification and purity of the church.

We can but hope, and pray the Head of the church, that this first celebration of the Lords Supper in the Rocky Mountains may be the initiatory step to more decisive measures, that the Lord would smile upon and bless our efforts, and build up a church to the glory of his name here, where a mighty empire is soon to arise.

We have regular preaching every Sabbath by Rev. Lewis Hamilton, and a prayer meeting every Wednesday evening both of which are well attended.

Yours &c,
E W HENDERSON


LIME STONE AND COAL.—We are informed by a practical geologist that lime stone is in abundance in found within five miles of the same place.

In addition to the quarries already discovered, we have reliable information that an excellent quarry of Lime stone has been found at the foot of the mountains about five miles north of Boulder City.

From calculations made by Mr. H. McCrewe we draw the following deductions which may perhaps be interesting to many of our readers. We give the boundary lines and distance. From 37 to 43 degrees north lat.—417 miles, From 102 to 110 degrees west long. on the South line—320 and one-fifth miles, From 102 to 110 degrees on the north line—103 miles and a fraction. Area 129,668 square miles.

There are great numbers leaving the various diggings every day for the new mines on the Colorado and the head waters of the South Platte.

5-5 In our exchanges we see it represented in every quarter of the country, that the present wheat crop is a good one. In Maryland and Virginia it is being cut and the yield will be large and unsurpassed in quality. In Tennessee it is abundant, though slightly damaged by the fly. Alabama North Carolina and Texas report favorably. In Southern Illinois harvesting is going on in good earnest, and the yield is very heavy.

 The apple tree on the Charter Oak place, Hartford, Conn., which was brought over from England in 1638, is now in full bloom.

How long did Adam remain in Paradise until he was asked an amiable spouse of her husband. Until he got a wife, was the reply.

THE undersigned has located in the mines for the purpose of buying and selling claims; Also has sold attend-d to and legal papers of all kinds made out. Office at the Miners Store, Wm. P. STEINBERGER & Co. Mountain City, Aug. 6, 1859. tf

KELLER & PATTON.
PIONEER BLOCK, CALIFORNIA
STREET, MOUNTAIN CITY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Mining Tools, Clothing, &c., General Commission Merchants, Dealers in Gold Dust, Mining Claims and everything that the Miner or Emigrant is in want of.

August 6, 1859. tf

MOUNTAIN CITY RESTAURANT.
CORNER OF BENT AND CASTO STREETS,
Two doors East of the Printing Of.

C. J. McDUFFEE,
Proprietor.

L. W. BORTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
MOUNTAIN CITY.
Office two doors West of the Print-

THE AURUM QUARTZ MINING COMPANY
WILL buy and sell Lead and

Apply to,
R. SOPRIS, Pres't.
or J. H. GENT, Sec.
Mountain City Diggins, Aug. 6.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CITY HERALD.

VOL. 1.

MOUNTAIN CITY, JEFFERSON, AUGUST 13, 1859.

NO. 2.

For the Reporter.
Mother, I'm in the Mountains.

By JACOBUS D. B.

I'm hovering in the Mountains,
The Mountains green and bright,
And basking in the rays
Of heaven's own pure light.

I love to sit for hours,

Beside the dashing tide,

Among the tiny dunes,

That dot the mountain side.

Then call me not away,

For the whiffo's coming fast,

Twister and twister yet,

I want to see the moon dunes

Soft breaking through, the trees,

And let the morning breeze

At every passing breeze.

Then leave me all alone,

Alone with moon and sky,

I'll come scale to the sky,

When

Alone at times I love,

When down to meet I lie;

Not Father find a friend

When it comes for me to die.

When I am cold in death,

Oh! leave me not alone

But find for me a grave

Where a friend can pass me on.

For I can sleep more sweetly

To know that friends rest not

Of where I'm lowly laid

Beneath some grassy plot.

I'm lingering in the Mountains,

Oh, Mother let me stay,

Nothing I love there better,

I'll stay, for ever,

Then that God will have

The wanderings of your boy,

And lend him safely home

To shed new tears of joy.

Rocky Mountains, July 21st, 1859.

WOMAN TORN IN PIECES BY DOGS.

One of the most horrible affairs that we have been called upon to note for a long time, transpired at the upper portion of our city at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Margaret Slater, the wife of an honest, sober and hard working man living on Winchester street, and the husband a respectable man, the latter place with bucket of water in her hands, was attacked by a number of vicious dogs, and the limbs literally bitten to the bone. Mr. McGraw, living in the vicinity, hearing the agonizing shrieks of the victim, hastened to her assistance, and secured a severe bite on the calf of his leg. Officer Boyce and Mr. Sheridan soon after arrived and securing a couple of shotguns, killed four of the brutes and severely wounded another.

After the mother had been taken home, Dr. Shanks was called in, and that gentleman wrapped up the wounds and administered medicine to her, so fast as he might be able of the horrible pain she was enduring. There are little boys of her, residing in Murphy's Eagle & Co., 130 1/2 ulc.

Constitutional Convention.

The debate of the Constitutional Convention closed on Saturday afternoon, and the names of the delegates were duly appended to the Constitution they had formed. Now the whole matter, state policy, and territorial policy, goes before the people for their verdict. Our report of last week carried us up to Thursday afternoon. Up to that time the legitimate business of the Convention had not progressed a single step, 3 days of valuable time had been spent in sparring and counter sparring, between the two parties, each hoping to gain an advantage by proceeding in this manner. The state party having triumphed in the vote upon the Minority report of the Committee on Mr. Williams's Resolution, a proposition was made by some of the leading territory men to withdraw from the Convention and leave without a quorum, this at least was a very shabby move, and especially so when it was clearly understood that both propositions, state and territory, were to be submitted to the people. Not all of the territory men, nor a majority of them, were connected with this movement, to their praise be it said, many of them came right up to the work and aided in all possible ways to accomplish the work before the Convention, and after Thursday noon general harmony prevailed in the councils and every one entered a desire to push the work forward to a close. The committee reported on the various headings of the Constitution, and some very lively debates were upon topics of general interest. The first tussle came upon the report of the committee on Corporations, &c. No provision was made for a general Bank, and an amendment was proposed forbidding the circulation of Bank indebtedness for money. Mess. Allen, Steel, and others took very decided ground against Banks, while they were replied to by others equally strong in their favor. The Anti-banking provision carried. The name of the future State elicited some debate, Jefferson, Montana, Colton, Arapahoe, Platte, and Archa, were proposed, but Jefferson carried the day. An amendment upon the article entitled Suffrage and Distribution of Power, dividing foreigners between the state and the Constitution to all the rights of citizens was debated with much warmth, and finally decided against the amendment. The matter of submitting the Constitution and Memorial to the people was very difficult to decide and the debate occupied some three hours. Below is an abstract of the new Constitution.

The boundaries are, the 37th degree of North latitude, on the South; the 43rd degree on the North; the 102 meridians of West longitude, on the East; and the 100th meridian on the West, making the State 417 miles long by a mean

width of 230 miles. The full of rights is very similar to that of the State of Iowa, containing the usual guarantee of rights to the people. The Executive department provides for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, and Treasurer, whose salaries shall be fixed by the Legislature. The Legislative department provides for a Senate and a House of Representatives with their usual powers. Judiciary department provides for Supreme, Circuit and County Courts with usual powers. Militia—Incorporates the able bodied citizens over 18 and under 65 into the State militia. Schools—Provides for the care of school funds, the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and the creation of a State University. Amendments—provided for amendment by the Legislature with a sanction by the people. Schedule provides for the putting in force of the Constitution. In the main our Constitution is similar to the new Constitution of Iowa, and none can examine it candidly without pronouncing it a good one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Reporter.)

Falls River, Aug. 8th, 1859.

Mr. EDITOR—I came with a company of men to the locality from which I write, on the 12th of last month, for the purpose of testing the prospects of precious metal, existing here.

As commenced operations by turning the said river, we dug in the old bed until we struck the bed rock, at a depth of some five feet, in doing so we ascertained that two strata of earth one of which we struck immediately under the large boulders and coarse gravel lying on the top of the gold bed, is a compact gravel of reddish brown color some four feet in depth, the next strata is a mixture of clay and gravel of a bluish color being from eighteen inches to two feet in depth, and styled by us the pay dirt, as the gold found in the same is coarser and in greater quantities than that which we find in the said gravel above the last strata mentioned. We have worked some three days in this prospecting, and have rewarded well. We intend, putting in a sluice thinking this will facilitate our advantages much. This river had been surface prospected for its gold by the length permit allow me to advise that all such prospecting (surface prospecting) will prove just as inefficient and disadvantageous to the prospector in this country as it has proved in all other gold mining countries. The precious metal we seek our day is to be found in the bottom of the river, and his poor prospector of Santa Barbara supposes that a volcanic eruption has taken place in the vicinity.

him enlist with a mill and go into his labors with a determination to succeed and he must succeed, success is the price of labor. Then let efforts of miners be indefatigable, let him remember that affluence is fluctuating, and necessarily so as the wealth of the country is little known, and the population very vacillating. Come and witness our success, and be encouraged. Such is my advice to those discouraged and dissatisfied who are ready to impoverish themselves by returning to the States. Yours, &c.

J. N. ODELL.

Gaston Quartz Mining Company.

Mr. EDITOR—At a meeting of the above Company, Col. James Gaston was elected President; J. J. Stora Secretary; S. C. Jones, Treasurer; W. Edwin J. Miller, J. H. Hargis, M. Cook, and T. Hiley, Directors.

The Company has a quartz mine of about three hundred feet from the river, and is about 1500 feet. The Quartz of the said mine varies from 2 to 75 cents to the pound, as far as tested. S. C. JONES.

BAV MIXING—The Weaver's (Cal.) Journal contains the following:

"Some time ago, there was a dancing party given up north of most of the ladies present had little babies, who noisy perversely required too much attention to permit mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents indulged in a 'break down.' No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils, than they stripped the infants, and changed their clothes, giving to one the apparel of the other. The dance over it was time to rebuke the mother indignantly and ask a babe in the dress of her own, and 'startle' some of her husband's officious assistants, and were off on their journey before daylight. But this day following there was a religious row in the settlement, where discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babies, observations discovered startling physiological phenomena, and then commenced one of the latest fad parades, living miles apart, it required two days to quiet the babies, and some months to restore the women to their usual state of mind. To this day it is unsafe for any of the babies to venture within the Territory."

HEAT AT SANTA BARBARA—From an extra of the Santa Barbara Times, we learn that on Friday, June the 21st, the heat was so intense at that place as to cause the death of many of the cattle. All the trees were blasted and the fruit roasted. Millions of all kinds became so scorched that they could not be touched with the naked hand. The poor people of Santa Barbara suppose that a volcanic eruption has taken place in the vicinity.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

GOLD REPORTER.

THOMAS GIBSON,

Editor & Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN CITY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

GOLD MINING REPORT.

In giving an account of mining operations in this district, we shall endeavor more particularly to publish the reported discoveries and, at the same time, report the progress of the old claims, for the purpose of testing their liability to give out. At the same time we shall endeavor to publish the names of companies whose statements can be relied upon, if it is agreeable to them. But our readers must bear in mind that many who are doing well, do not wish to make it public, and therefore we cannot always publish the names of parties who willingly give us correct information, so that it does not make our report the less reliable.

We visited, on Monday last, the claims of Messrs N. L. Wither, T. J. Donahue, and others, situated on the Mammoth Lode east of the Mammoth Quartz Lode Company's claims, and we find they have sunk a shaft 40 feet, we went down into and examined the hole and found the crevice 4 feet wide at one end and two feet at the other, and considerable decomposed quartz. The Company have two sluices running eight miles at work, they say it pays well, but the decomposed is mixed with a great deal of hard quartz, which they inform will yield 25 cents the pound, so that if it was run through a quartz mill it would yield more than they estimate that they have 200 tons of quartz takes out already, and as soon as they get mills to work it can this water is brought from the North Fork of the Cherry Creek, by the ditch that is now being dug, we may expect to hear of something 'big'.

Tuesday we traversed what is called the Russell Gulch, for three or four miles, and found that along the whole distance the creek was scarcely 100 feet, but what the pick and shovel had stirred, and although many claims were temporarily deserted, for want of a proper supply of water, those that are being worked, are doing well. We gathered, in this vicinity, a few items which we publish below, and we hope to be able to give correct statistics of the whole gulch in the Gold Reporter, at the end of this month. We gathered these few items in different parts of the diggings as we travelled down, to test the locality. Rev. J. M. Wood, and Company, of Georgia, take out from ten to twenty dollars to the man per day, some days much more, averaging about an ounce of gold per day.

W. G. Russell and Company, whose claims are boxed, wash, perhaps 500 feet lower down the gulch, make from \$25 to 40 per hand per day. Last week six hands took out 82 ounces of gold.

Rev. H. H. Porter and Company, about a quarter of a mile below, average an ounce of gold per man each day.

Mills and Company, half a mile lower down the gulch, are doing a very good business. Last week they took out over two thousand dollars—ten hands.

W. L. Steel and Company, from South Carolina, three miles below Wood's claim, average nearly an ounce per man per day, on last Saturday they took out \$297.

The above statements are reliable, and show that there is a large amount

of money being made in this district alone on one dirt which we are assured washed out one dollar's worth of gold. This was just taken from a lode within sight of our office, which was only discovered on Tuesday last by Col. J. Gaston, of Georgia. Mr. Gaston was about two feet when he brought us the specimens. Here is clear proof that the mines are all open yet, for this lode is only about 50 feet from the Bates lode which was one of the first discoveries.

THE NEVADA GULCH.—The following has been furnished us by Dr. Geo. M. Willing, Jr., who is in the shore diggings.—This gulch is on the north of Quartz Hill, on which are situated the Mammoth, the Illinois, the New York, and Burrage's Lodes, between the Illinois and New York Lodes, are what has been designated the Black Hawk or Patch diggings, which pay from three to twenty cents to the pan from the top of the ground to twelve feet in depth, and so far has been proved to be even in richness. These diggings cannot fail to be very productive when the contemplated canal, for conveying water on the hill, is finished. The Mammoth lode is very rich, as far as it has been prospected, and only awaits the arrival of machinery to turn it out, if it comes up to its prospect, a large yield of gold. The Illinois lode is paying well with some wash dirt and a large amount of very rich quartz. The New York Quartz lode is the largest, and is the centre of the hill, and prospects very rich; this lode is also awaiting machinery. The Burrage lode has very rich dirt and quartz. Three sluices have been set up on this lode, for thirty days, and with the present facilities for washing, over one hundred dollars to the sluice; and sometimes these sluices take out as high as \$175 a day each. Another lode has been opened still north of this last lode which bids fair.

Discoveries farther to the Snowy Range, in the same hill, made by Mr. Marine Symons and Dr. Willing; although not thoroughly prospected up to this date, are encouraging from the rich gold quartz taken from the top of the ground. These gentlemen have promised to furnish us with the quality of these lodes as soon as thoroughly prospected. The gulch diggings are rich and pay with certainty good wages, where persons will work it. It is on this gulch that the largest amount of gold have been found. Nogetrashed this fifteen feet has been attained as yet, and the coarsest gold is found at the greatest depth; one piece 50 penny weights, at 11 feet, and one piece 50 pennyweights, fifteen feet in depth.

Many of the lode claims are not worked in consequence of a scarcity of water, and others because there is more gold quartz than pay dirt, and therefore quartz mills are indispensable to the full development and ultimate success of these lodes. Still lodes are being discovered and opened every day.

On Wednesday last Benj. Burrage of Henry Co., Ill., took a pan of dirt from Mr. Booth's claim on a lode or quartz hill, which realized \$5,300 cents. Improvements are being made in mining operations extensively in this district. Several quartz mills are in course of erection on the middle of Clear creek, to be worked with water power, three of which are already in operation.

The old lodes and claims are continuing in operation, and doing about as good a business as ever, with one or two exceptions. One difficulty is apparently the scarcity of water, and many claims are vacated for the reason that account. Some of the richest lodes, too, are waiting for the arrival of steam quartz mills to operate to advantage.

The water companies are progressing in their operations, and we hope will be able to report a supply of water flowing to the miner's assistance.

Whilst we were writing Mr. Joseph Hearst, of Topeka, K. T., brought in a beautiful specimen of white quartz,

wherein the gold is perceptible all over, also one pan of dirt which we are assured washed out one dollar's worth of gold. This was just taken from a lode within sight of our office, which was only discovered on Tuesday last by Col. J. Gaston, of Georgia. Mr. Gaston was about two feet when he brought us the specimens. Here is clear proof that the mines are all open yet, for this lode is only about 50 feet from the Bates lode which was one of the first discoveries.

NEW DISCOVERIES. GENERAL STAMPEDE.

Great excitement has prevailed during the past week in regard to the new discoveries on the head waters of the South Platte and its tributaries, the tributaries of the Colorado, and the region of country between the Cache-la-poudre and the Cheyenne Pass.

Here we are between the two, and it is a fact that the excitement runs so high, that men who were realizing their ounce of gold per day, have left on a prospecting tour—some north some south—the rush for the richest diggings seems to be almost universal. We have not been able to determine, as yet, how extensive the discoveries are, neither can we say that the prevailing reports are reliable, but we will give some of the statements of men who come from the districts named, which has caused so many to want their way thitherward.

From the earth—that is the Cache-la-poudre and Cheyenne Pass—we hear of one man bringing \$5,000 in gold dust which he professes to have taken out in six days. The dust was direct evidence of gold having been found, but we question the quantity which was dug, as it is supposed to be a very rich deposit, or as the miners say a "pocket," in which case it is no criterion for future operations, and we do not think it wise for men to be led away by such reports. True there may be rich diggings there, but we wait for more reliable information than we have yet received are we publish them as such, and from the character of some who have gone out prospecting we presume we shall soon be able to give information which will place the matter beyond doubt.

The reports from the head waters of the Platte and tributaries of the Colorado are very exciting, so much so that some of our best miners are gone over for the purpose of probing the matter. One individual coming from the tributaries of the Colorado stated that he would warrant 100 men to take out a pound of gold a day, a cooler from the head waters of the Platte, where the snow and ice are still a formidable barrier to mining operations, says he took out \$93 in two days with a pan.

These statements have caused hundreds, yes thousands, and many of the unbelievers of the reports, to pack their mules with two or three weeks provisions and start for the supposed fountain head of all the rich gold deposits of the Cherry Creek and Platte valleys.

Even here, where every day almost, new developments are being brought to light, miners have caught the fever, and an unaccountable number have departed south—some leaving their claims unprotected and liable to be jumped, while others have acted more wisely and taken the precaution of leaving one or more of their company at work, while they are gone to test the vague reports. Some have sold their claims within the past few days for a twentieth part of the amount asked two weeks ago. We doubt not but

there is gold here, but we fear all will not find it as easily as they anticipate, and will return disappointed, while the few may be exceedingly well. This rush and excitement is but a general sampling of the excitability of a gold mining population.

From some of the tributaries of the Platte, which take their rise in the snowy range of mountains, we have reliable information of men who may be wading their way in that direction we doubt but will meet a rich reward. We have information from the following gentlemen, who are well known in the vicinity from which they came, to be reliable, W. J. Holman, of Indiana, C. Chambers, of Wisconsin, W. Christie, of Omaha, and E. Hamilton, J. S. Merrill, N. C. Dale, C. B. Barnes, J. Aldridge, M. B. Williams, T. Casaday, M. N. H. Spillard, W. Mitchell, E. Hersman, T. Jenkins.—These gentlemen were on a prospecting tour about two weeks, and during that time they have been probing the head waters of the Platte, they discovered that rich deposits of gold were in the various tributaries heading to the snowy range, and that the valleys show good indications of good gold diggings. They probed in various places, and the result was satisfactory, they could not find from ten to twelve dollars per day with the pan. Being thus satisfied, they returned here for provisions, sluices, &c., to proceed to mining, and gave one that there was plenty of room for others. Now we have no doubt but \$50 per day will be realized by the company, and perhaps more. But after all it is questionable in our mind whether it is wise for men to endanger the loss of good offices here for an uncertainty. We know a friend of ours who left \$50 diggings in California, just such a "pocket," and was 18 months before he made a "red."

TO MINERS:

The necessity for a publication of this kind, is a great country like this, in order to direct attention and give effectiveness to our mining operations, no one will deny, and it will be the aim of the "Reporter," to aid in maturing and developing a system of mining, which will be the greatest good to the greatest number. It will also be our purpose to instigate equity into the best means for progressing extensively and awakening increased earnestness of entire amongst capitalists to engage with us in a course of action to procure the largest amount of gold, and upon this subject we invite the miners to communicate through our columns. We shall endeavor to lay before our readers full and correct reports of what is being done throughout this mining country, in which we ask the cooperation of the miners in furnishing the same for publication. Through our pages we would ask for a free interchange of opinions on the various matters pertaining to our great mining interest.

The allies of Golden City, if we must judge by the affinity of Mrs. Farnham and Mrs. Hoyt, with whom we have had a slight acquaintance, are calculated to inspire the mind and enlarge the heart of the pioneer. We have enjoyed ourselves in their company, and especially at their table spread with a white cloth, and the old assessor, who has been with us more, like lying than we have seen in our backlogs, sanctum, with tin ware and wooden jokers, for such is the fare of the pioneer editor of the Rocky Mountains.

Agents for the "Reporter."

AURARIA—HENRY ALLEN, F. M. DENVER CITY—J. RICHMAN & CO., at the Bakery, on Larimer. GOLDEN CITY—J. McDONALD. GOLDEN GATE—Capt. PIERSON.

TOWN SITES.

Under the above caption we commenced, in our first issue, to type a description of cities and towns which have sprung up lately, as if touched by a magician's wand, since the discovery of gold, in the Rocky Mountains. We shall continue our description to-day, choosing for our subject

MOUNTAIN CITY.—This flourishing city bids fair to outstrip all its competitors, and even Denver and Auraria may look to their laurels. Situated in Gregory's Gulch—one of its most deep and fertile valleys in this part of the Rocky Mountains, and in the very center of the richest gold region, it commands an immense view of the surrounding mining districts which will, ere long, ensure it the position of a metropolis in the mountains. Although not yet 3 months old, it contains already some 300 buildings, substantially and comfortably erected; and the number of its inhabitants ranges from between 2800 to 3000, nearly all of whom are miners. Yet the arts and trades are well represented—we have about 25 stores, 3 jewelry shops, 3 tailor shops, blacksmiths, shoe makers, painters, etc. Mountain City lies in, and is surrounded by the richest mining country of which this part of the mountains can boast. The hills flanking the gulch, are being denuded to send forth the precious metal, even the streets of the city are undermined, and washed, and sluiced for their contents—the rich gulches of Gregory, Iowa, Mammoth, and other gulches in the heart of the city and environs, have already attained a world-wide fame, and the day is not far distant when Mountain City will be the acknowledged Queen of the Rocky Mountains.

Notice—To the Stockholders of the Consolidated Ditch Company.

Yeh are hereby notified that a meeting of the Company will be held at the Masonic Hall, in Mountain City, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, a full attendance is required as business of importance will be transacted. Your assent has been notified that an amendment of By-Laws of the Company has been levied and unless you appear before Monday evening next, the stock will be forfeited to the Company. A. H. OWENS, Secy. Mountain City, Aug. 11, 1859.

Gen. L. W. BOSTON communicates with Mr. Roberts, some 2 miles above our office, and can be found at all times ready to serve the dear people in the best style of law, and his clients will find him ready to serve promptly and work out satisfaction at justice demands.

Brewer.—We don't intend to practice puffing under a good cause, but we cannot refrain from acknowledging that the best beef we have eaten in this country, came from the Iowa Meat Market, kept by Mr. Withner.

QUARTZ MINE.—We learn that Messrs. Benj. Burrows and G. W. Sly, yesterday, made the discovery of a new lode, which prospectured for dollars to the pan. The speed with which the whole lode was taken up, and the patient and cool forbearing rights, Good health and spirits prevail.

The State Constitution.

Our mission is not political, therefore we shall not be expected to expatiate upon such topics, but the subject which is of vital importance to the general welfare of this country, we conceive it to be our duty to express an opinion, at least. In our peregrinations in and around Denver and Auraria last week, we were tickled to see the various aspirants to public favor with the dear people, taking them around the neck and seeking a dry corner, to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of friends. Such trucking at once gives us a bad impression of the individual, although we are not averse to man amending himself a candidate for the people if they deem him qualified, and at the same time maintain his dignity and standing as a man without resorting to political trickery. But still rather would we admire the man who may be called out by the people.

Particular pains were taken by certain parties who aspire to the high office of delegate to Congress, to thrust their views (not their motives) upon the people by stump speeches at every corner, in favor of asking for a territorial government, but more particularly that they themselves might be the party sent to ask it of Congress. In doing this they were very tactless to show that a State Government would be an alarming expense to the miner, whilst that of a Territory would be destroyed by Uncle Sam. Could not the dear people see how anxious they were to be drawing from that treasury which they thought was a certainty, whilst if they ventured on a State, they might have to wait some time for their pay. Others again, with pompous bearing, and perhaps a promise of Government or other appointments in their pocket, were very anxious to show the utter fallacy of asking for admission as a State.

We noticed, too, that these aspirants were particularly anxious for an election of officers at the time the vote is to be taken on the Constitution, (Sept. 2nd), which would have been the means of destroying its validity, but the good sense of the people refused them this boon, and we think too, they will be still further disappointed when the vote is announced on the Constitution.

For the miners consider that if we had a Territory organized, before it could be got in operation we shall have more than 100,000 people, and then we would all go in for a State. And does any rational man suppose that Uncle Sam will put up buildings, &c., for us before that time, has he ever donated to other territories in so short a time? It was more farce to insinuate such a thing, and we doubt not but the miners will prove it some on the day of voting, to the utter discomfiture of those who would ride into power over the heads of the people, by appointment from Government.

We would like to say more but our limits forbid— suffice it to say in regard to the expense of a State Government that there are patriots enough in this land to see the wisdom of a demand for the people, without craving extortionate salaries. We believe by electing the right man the cost to the people will be but little more to run a State than territorial government, for we have lived under the latter four years, and have found it is not all free.

THE WEATHER.—For the past two weeks we have had beautiful weather, occasional showers, warm sunny days and cool refreshing nights. Good health and spirits prevail.

THE STEAM SAW MILL, brought by J. J. Raymond, of New York City, and D. S. Bentley, of Rhode Island, is an improvement of great moment in the Rocky Mountains. Its appearance soon eclipsed the rip saws, and brought the price of lumber from \$20 to \$5 per hundred feet, and gave an impetus to choice sawing and building which was very apparent in the market. The engine, 10 horse power, with portable boiler, is one of Read's patent oscillators, with Pope's improved double cylinder, and is calculated to cut 10,000 feet of lumber per day. They have employed 18 hands, cutting and hauling logs, and all the mill. The conductors of the establishment deserve praise for their energetic and enterprising spirit in bringing so valuable an item for developing the resources of this mining region.

Another saw mill, run by water power, is sitting up on the middle fork of Clear creek, which will soon be in operation. It is about two miles from here and we have no doubt will find plenty of sale for lumber in that vicinity next season, for it is becoming very popular now, and we understand that rich lodes are already discovered and are being opened with more in prospect, in that neighborhood.

DEATHS.—Many flagrant reports are heralded abroad, and made capital of by the friends of the "chamber cry" in the States, regarding the number of deaths which have occurred in the Mountains. It is true that during two weeks in July, when rain fell every day, several deaths occurred—some through unnecessary exposure, others caused by the influenza arising from the accumulation of filth which had been gathering in the gulch since the opening of the mines, and which did not arrest the attention of the miners during the dry season, but which told effectually when the rains descended, and caused the atmosphere to be impregnated with the fumes of the slaughter houses, &c. This state of things was immediately put to an end, and cleanliness restored and soon everything resumed its healthy aspect. As far as we can learn not more than fifteen or twenty deaths have occurred in the mountains, and that a population of perhaps 25,000 people, at once shows the healthfulness of this region. We hope this will at once stop the false reports which we hear are prevalent among the discouraged returners to the States,—that the men in the mountains are dying off by the hundreds. We will endeavor to give a correct list of all the persons who have died in the mountains, for publication, and we therefore solicit information from the miners for this purpose.

THE "Cincinnati Times" is responsible for a story that a gentleman living in that city, and well-to-do, married about ten years ago, and after living with his wife some five years he concluded to get a divorce, on account of their unhappy domestic relations. The wife, however, was successful. A year passed and he valued once more the matrimonial market, and see if he could not find one who would make his home happier than the first. It was successful, and a short time afterwards his divorced wife applied to him for work in his family in the capacity of servant girl. The situation was given her, and she now does work in the house of which she was once mistress.

THE Portsmouth (N. H.) Tribune learns from a farmer who has lived in Socio county forty years, that he had never known a better crop of wheat than is being harvested.

THE ladies of Rock Island got up a very fine dinner on the Fourth, the proceeds of which, amounting to some two hundred dollars, they donated to the Mt. Vernon fund.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Iowa, says the Dubuque Times, has just made a decision in the effect that in cases of mortgages of mortgagors, there is right of redemption. Although the statute relating to this subject is ambiguous, it has been generally construed to authorize redemption within one year from the time of sale, and large numbers of mortgagors have permitted their lands to be sold under the belief that this construction would be sanctioned by the Courts. A petition for a rehearing has been filed, yet it should be granted. It is not correct that the Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the decision will be changed.

"What object do you have as?" asked a doctor. The young man hesitated for a few moments, and then replied: "It appears like a jackan, doctor, but I rather think it is your shadow."

Francis Joseph, of Austria, is admitted to be the most accomplished linguist in Europe. He speaks with perfect fluency 13 languages, and is the only man on the Imperial Council who understands all the languages of his vast dominion.

A man made his last will and testament in words few but significant: "I have nothing, I owe nothing, and I give the rest to the poor!"

"What is a bad bit?" asked a gentleman at a country school examination. "Goodness! a flea," replied a little urchin.

A young lady of Albany, N. Y. has had her father arrested for assault and battery.

The wife of the Hon. Edward Everett died at Boston on the 24th.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

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